

# THE INDEPENDENT

FORTIETH YEAR

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

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## GAS COMPANY WOULD KEEP GRIMSBY IN DARK

**Takes Exception to Article in Smithville Review Because The Independent Printed Them—Gas Situation Surely a Vexed Question—Company Fails to Supply Fuel At Required Pressure to Smithville Consumers—Poor Equipment, It Is Alleged, Is Largely Responsible For the Cause.**

A shortage of natural gas has been a vexatious question in the village of Smithville for a good many months past and from time to time Editor Michell, of The Smithville Review, has had some very pertinent remarks to make, many of which found their way into the columns of The Independent on account of the fact that the same company that supplies Smithville with gas will soon be operating in Grimsby.

In its issue of February 12th, The Review prints a letter from Mr. A. E. Ratz, who for a long time has been connected with The Chippawa Gas Co., and in his letter he does not seem to be so much put out about The Review's remarks about Smithville gas shortage as he is about the fact that The Independent printed the items and thereby informed the residents of Grimsby about the true state of affairs in the southern village.

Surely Mr. Ratz or his confreres are not trying to hide anything from prospective gas users in Grimsby? If such is the case, then The Review and The Independent have done a public good by publishing these articles.

Mr. Ratz's letter to The Review is as follows:

Smithville Review,  
Smithville, Ont.  
Dear Sir—I noticed in your The Review sometime ago that you gave me quite a write-up about my resignation from the Gas Co., and moving to Seaford, and adding Mr. Schlimmer's name as well. Consequently the Grimsby paper copied your write-up in their paper and naturally the ratepayers of Grimsby are not taking freely to our gas, as they would have if you had not put said article in your paper. I am extremely sorry, Mr. Editor, that you, for one, through your paper, have been throwing cold water on our gas field. Evidently you do not realize the amount of money we have invested, and the small returns therefrom. The old saying is "If you cannot do a man any good, do not try to do him harm." I, for one, am very sorry for the attitude you have taken in the matter.

If I remember correctly your The Review to me expires in August, 1925. Please advise if you will allow the unexpired time by cancelling your valuable paper, now, and pay you up to date.

Yours truly,  
A. E. RATZ,  
Seaford, Feb. 10, 1925.

### The Reply

In its issue of Thursday, February 19th, The Review makes the following lengthy and comprehensive reply to Mr. Ratz's epistle:

"The letter of President A. E. Ratz in our last issue created considerable comment from gas consumers in Smithville and district and the shortage was never more acute than it was last week, immediately following the publication of said letter. Patrons of the Gas Co. would really like to know if they (the company) are sincere in their talk of adding nine new wells to the present flow. The company has repeatedly told us that they have a pressure in the field of some 28 to 32 pounds. This pressure has never reached Smithville, and we figure it in ounces and fractions of ounces down to a mere nothing, and users of gas were unable to light it for days with the past fortnight. The pressure would suddenly go off entirely in the midst of the busy household, leaving her mid-day meal and 'hubby' was treated to a half-cold, half-cooked or baked dinner, or forced to take it cold day after day. Another means of cooking were not available. Those who were depending on the gas for heat were out of it entirely. Does the company expect consumers to provide themselves with two sets of cook-stoves or heating stoves? Mr. Ratz complains that Smithville does not pay a dividend on their invested capital. No, simply because they do not supply with the gas we require. Over half of the consumers in town have either thrown it out entirely or in part, and are burning other fuel, such as wood or electricity. If the company is purchasing gas from other companies for delivery in Smithville, the purchase gas is being lost along the company's line. It is never delivered in Smithville and has not been delivered since the advent of cold weather. Their equipment is at fault. Old and leaky pipes, bad joints, broken and cracked pipes, and what is more, old regulators that do not regulate, are at fault. Then, too, we have about four or five different sizes of pipe laid as mains both from the field and about town. Mr. Miller, of the Company, told The Review early last fall that this very thing was one of the main causes of our poor service in town, but that it would be remedied before the cold weather set in and that Smithville would not have cause to complain during the winter of 1924-25. What is the result? We have had the poorest service during the present winter that we have had since the franchise was extended to the Chippawa Oil & Gas Co. We believe Mr. Miller is now what he was talking about at the time."

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## SLICK GAME PUT OVER BY BOY

**Told School Teacher's Wife He Had Been Sent for Money—Decamped With Cash and Bicycle for Toronto**

There has been considerable trouble and annoyance caused at the High School for some time past by a large amount of petty thieving taking place from the clothes of the pupils in the cloak room, especially in the girls' cloak room.

Suspicion has rested on one young lad for some two weeks but nothing could be got on him to prove that he was the culprit. This lad is about fifteen years old and was watched to some extent but he was never caught in the act.

On Wednesday morning last this boy was missed during the morning from the class room and at noon when school was dismissed George Bristol discovered that his bicycle had been stolen from the basement. He notified Principle Jackson and a search about the school was instituted but the wheel was not in evidence.

When Mr. Jackson arrived home for dinner Mrs. Jackson asked him "Did you get the money I sent up to you?" "What money?" asked Mr. Jackson. "Why," said Mrs. Jackson, a young boy came to the house on a bicycle about eleven o'clock and said that you had sent him down for two dollars. As I did not have any small bills I gave him a five dollar bill and he went away."

The boy did not show up at school in the afternoon and Mr. Jackson notified Chief Wentworth who, upon investigation, found that the lad had checked the wheel and taken the two o'clock train to Toronto. The Toronto police were communicated with but failed to locate the lad. On Thursday morning he arrived back in town, riding the bicycle, and was immediately picked up by Chief Wentworth. He told the chief that he left the wheel at Riverside station in Toronto the night before and took a train to Hamilton where he stayed overnight and then came on to Grimsby that morning.

As the boy is a juvenile a settlement of the case was made by the return of the bicycle and the money and an order that he must report at certain intervals to the officer.

### KNOX AND WESLEY COMING

As a return for courtesies shown them the Methodist young people entertained the Presbyterian young people on Monday evening, the visitors supplying the program. Miss Jardine sang and others led in community singing.

A debate, resolved that "it is better to be greater fool than you appear than to appear a greater fool than you are" was won by the negative, which was taken by Miss Gladys Talbot, and L. A. Bromley, while Miss Edith Williams and Eric Bull upheld the affirmative.

The judges were Miss Marsh, the Rev. C. L. Poole and Moore Metcalf. A recherche luncheon, which was thoroughly enjoyed, was served by the hosts.

## CUT DOWN GRAPE POSTS FOR WOOD

**Jack Williams Cleaned Out Neighbor's Larder and Stole Town Tools—Present Whereabouts Is Not Known**

Chief Wentworth has been hot on the trail of a young married man named Williams for the past week, but so far has failed to locate his whereabouts. He is wanted on several charges of theft and also on a damage charge.

Williams and his wife landed in Grimsby last fall from Windsor and took up residence in a new cottage recently built on the lower end of Murray street. When winter came he was in straitened circumstances and has been kept by the town most of the time on Livingston avenue sewer work.

Last week a resident of Fairview Road took home a bag of potatoes several smaller parcels of groceries, placed them in his house and came back up town. When he went home in the evening the potatoes and groceries had disappeared. Investigation revealed the fact that Williams had stolen some tools off the Livingston avenue work and it was also learned that during the past month most of his firewood had been secured by chopping down grape posts in the grapevines adjoining his house, which was more or less isolated.

By the time all this information had been secured and warrants issued Williams had been wised up and flew the coop.

The death occurred in Collingwood on Tuesday of James Livingston, uncle of Mayor Jas. A. Livingston of Grimsby, at the age of 88 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow and Mayor Livingston left today to attend it.

## KEMP'S SPEECH IN ONTARIO HOUSE IN REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THRONE

**Burden of Taxation One of the Big Problems of the Day—Changes in O.T.A.—Not in Favor of Sale of Native Wines—Government Should Continue Experiments Respecting Transportation of Fruit to Britain**

Mr. Kemp said that the burden of taxation was one of the big problems of today, and the Government had not touched it. In the speech, he said it was one of the big problems of the day, and the Government had not touched it. In the speech, he said it was one of the big problems of the day, and the Government had not touched it.

He then gave some figures about the cost of hydro power to the farmers. He said that he himself used hydro and that he was one of the best rural ones in Ontario. Taking his costs over a period of six months, he found that he was paying 25 cents a kilowatt hour, while in Toronto the cost was being made that for 300 kilowatt hours the monthly charge was about \$3.45. Was that a fair distribution? he asked. If there was a flat rate for the Province the average cost of hydro, taken monthly, would be \$1.27 of 2 and a half cent's a kilowatt hour, basing this on 1922 figures.

### Rays Service Charges Vary

Mr. Kemp also complained of the \$180 service charge to some farmers, and the six-cent rate. In the same district he knew of a man who owned only three acres and had one transformer, and was charged just half for service charge. Then there

was the person who resorted to certain subterfuges to gain the lower service charge, and told of how a man reduced his charge from \$66 to \$43 by a fling part of his farm, telling the Hydro later he had sold it to his wife.

The Lincoln member declared frankly that he was opposed to the Government proposals to change the Ontario Temperance Act. He supposed it was like a family being chased by wolves; some one had to be thrown to the wolves.

### Add Coffee to Give It "Kick"

Mr. Marshall Vaughan (Conservative, Welland) asked if he favored the sale of native wines. Mr. Kemp said that always he had taken the stand that he never was in favor of that sale. Mr. Kemp said he was inclined to think that the Attorney-General was a recent convert to the doctrine he had advanced in his speech—his argument seemed to be that this liquor was not strong, not intoxicating, and, if they wanted a kick in it, they would have to put some coffee in it. He amused the House by referring to the "Marco Polo" travels of the Attorney-General in his speech, and said that no State in the United States, once it had strengthened the liquor beyond any minimum fixed in that State, ever had found such change successful. When challenged by the Attorney-General to name the States, he named Connecticut and one of the Georgias.

## BUILD ROADWAY TO REGINA WITH LENO

## FAVOR COUNTY CONTROL OF ALL LINES OF BUSESSES

**Lincoln Council Recommends Securing of Legislation to That Effect—Insurance for Accidents on Roads—South Grimsby Permitted to Collect Own Arrears of Taxes.**

Lincoln County Council held its regular monthly meeting in St. Catharines, on Tuesday of last week.

The Council approved of insurance against liability for accidents on County roads.

The request of the board of the General Hospital for a grant of \$25,000 towards the construction of the new wing was referred to the March meeting.

The expenditure on County roads this year will be \$37,000 and the maintenance \$40,000, according to the by-law approved for this work.

The Council agreed to permit South Grimsby to collect its own arrears of taxes, and approved the estimates for this year totalling \$530,917.

The reports of the Roads, Printing and Building and Finance Committees were approved as follows:

The Committee on County Roads recommended: Approval of the insurance against liability for accidents on County roads, and that arrangements regarding the nature of the policy and premium be referred to the Special Road Committee, and the report back to this council for their approval of the draft policy.

That whereas the operation of passenger carrying motor vehicles over County highways is steadily increasing, and that such vehicles are operating without special license or regulation as to fares or time schedule over highways, and that the owners of such vehicles are, in many sections, in direct competition with publicly owned electric or other publicly owned railroads.

Therefore the Council of Lincoln County would recommend that legislation be secured to make possible the licensing by the Counties, of such bus lines and make provision for the proper regulation thereof to include fares, routing, fares, time schedules and any other matter relating to such operation.

And that this resolution be submitted for discussion at the next meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association.

That estimates for expenditure in 1925 on County roads, given by Engineer Rutherford, be received and adopted.

That the petition of S. F. Russ and 23 others, requesting the lighting of the Mountain Road running south from the Village of Beamsville to Quinlan's Corner, be not entertained.

### Printing and Building

The Committee on Printing and Building made the following recommendations:

That the tender of the Niagara Advance for printing the Minutes and Auditor's Report for the year 1925, at \$1.44 per page, be accepted, it being the lowest tender.

That the Chairman be authorized to look after the repair of the ceiling in the County Court Attorney's office.

### Finance

The Committee on Finance recommended that the attached estimate of Receipts and Expenditures, be adopted for the current year.

That the request of the Trustees of the General and Marine Hospital of St. Catharines, be left over for discussion at our March session.

FINANCE	
Overdraft, 1924, Temp.	
Loan, Sub. Rd.	\$42,000.00
Administration of Justice	3,000.00
Jury	2,500.00
Jail	7,500.00
Registry Office	2,500.00
Court House	8,000.00
High Schools	80,000.00

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### THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

"Man that hath to do with the public business is of few days and full of trouble."

"He cometh forth in the morning with his heels and ere the setting of the sun of that day hath met with many reverses and continueth so."

"Yet, O Lord, have compassion on the children of thy creation that have to do with the public business. Be present and administer them comfort in time of trouble, for they are in trouble most of the time."

—Emporia Gazette.

## Hundreds of Thousands of Baskets, Millions of Tacks and Enough Timber Used to Bury Grimsby Under Many Times Over—H. H. Farrell & Sons' New Addition to Already Large Plant Gives Extensive Facilities—Selected Timber and Double Inspection Give Good Product.

Enough lumber to cover the town of Grimsby under a dozen layers, or enough to cover a fifth of the township of North Grimsby; enough tacks and nails, if placed end to end, to reach from Niagara Falls to Winnipeg; enough lino basket covering to reach in a strip six inches wide from here to Calgary, or to cover all the land below the mountain from Hamilton to St. Catharines.

That is what H. H. Farrell & Sons are prepared to handle this year since the completion of their new factory buildings in addition to those previously in use, which gives floor space now available of over 20,000 square feet. And, though this is one of the largest of them, when it is remembered that there are half a score of these factories in the country, the magnitude of the fruit basket industry is seen to be large.

The above figures are but comparative; but real figures are somewhat astonishing to those who have never stopped to consider what a big business this is.

## 62 REBEKAHS START WELL

**Largest Lodge Ever Instituted of Odd Fellows' Mates Is Opened in Grimsby—Officers Installed**

On Tuesday evening, February 17, a Rebekah lodge was instituted in Grimsby. This lodge will go down in the annals of Oddfellowship as a notable event. At 8 o'clock sharp on Tuesday afternoon, Sister Alemina Mann, president of the Rebekah assembly of Ontario, took the chair, with D. D. President Sister Laura Heidman, district No. 2, Hamilton, in the opposite corner. Three o'clock was the hour of the Rebekah degree. This work, being concluded, the next order of business was that of signing and presenting the charter to the newly formed lodge, which is to be known as Alemina Rebekah lodge, No. 267. The afternoon session being over, tea was served to the visitors.

The night session was called to order at 7:45 by the worthy president, who was ably assisted by Miss Violet Pearce, assembly secretary. Toronto; Mrs. Annie Stevens, assembly chaplain, and Mrs. Taylor, past president. There were 29 candidates ready for the degree. The degree team from Hamilton exemplified this beautiful degree, after which the installing board from Hamilton took charge and installed the officers in their respective chairs.

The president stated that this lodge was the largest ever instituted, the number being 62.

The following officers were installed: Mrs. Thos. Violet, noble grand; Mrs. Robert Hughes, vice grand; Mrs. E. V. Hoffman, recording secretary; Mrs. James F. Bird, financial secretary; Mrs. V. Tuck, treasurer.

After the business of the evening was over, 318 members from all parts of the district sat at the banquet tables, after which Guy O. Luke, grand warden of the grand lodge of Ontario, gave the closing address.

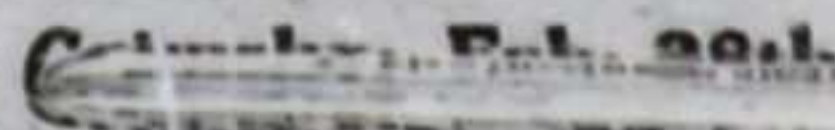
### AUCTION SALE DATES

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th.—On this date I will sell the farm stock and implements on the farm of W. J. Pyno, one mile east of Winona post 113. Sale at one o'clock. Terms: All sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; over that amount six months credit: 4 per cent. off for cash. Jas. A. Livingston, auctioneer.

### throughout Canada.

Mr. Gustar's address was listened to with undivided attention, and a sincere vote of appreciation was passed which support of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was assured. After the address Mrs. David Hunter sang a solo, and afternoon tea was served.

## How About It?

Kingston vs. 

We would respectfully suggest to the business men of Grimsby that, out of compliment to our brilliant Hockey Team, they close their places of Business on Saturday Evening, from 8.30 till after the game.

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON, Mayor.  
T. E. MANNELL, Reeve.

what a big business this is. With the addition of the new building which has been completed about a month this firm is now competent to turn out between four and five million Climax—6-qt. and 11-qt.—baskets in a year, beside the many thousand 12, 16, 24 and 27-qt. and 36-qt. crates and apple hampers, and one not familiar with the fruit growing industry of the district would imagine this show to be enough to hold all the fruit in the country.

The process of making these baskets is probably of as great interest to our readers as the fact that this process is simple it is varied in its manipulation. The firm of H. H. Farrell & Sons will this year buy about 800,000 feet, board measure, of logs—birch, maple, beech, elm and basswood—beside many the second feet of 3-16 lumber, but of the logs, first, the greater portion of these come from Northern Ontario, and it may be here remarked that none but No. 1 stock is accepted. Not only does it cost as much freight on poorer logs, but the firm has decided on the best only for their products as being the cheapest in the end.

The work of getting out the logs is commonplace enough, as is perhaps also loading and unloading; but once at the factory yard they become of more interest. Here they are piled tier on tier, pile after pile covering thousands of square feet of open space. But it is as raw logs that they see the best of the open, for from the time they are taken to the factory the products are under cover.

As the logs are needed they are cut to requisite lengths, and hauled to a large tank of hot water and left to soak for several hours, and then taken to the nearby "peeler" where the work of peeling them into veneer is proceeded with. This machine adjustable to different lengths of log, has chucks at either end which are adjusted to each end of the log as near the centre as can be. A keen-edged knife running the length of the log is next adjusted, and the machine started. As the log rotates, this knife automatically comes forward first clipping off any protuberances or unevenness of the log, and then advancing into the log as the veneer is cut off, which is in a thickness of about 1-16 of an inch. As the veneer is cut, other adjustable knives set at right angles to the log, are cutting it into the requisite widths for the various uses to which it is to be put, and the strips are piled on trucks to be hauled to other machines to be again cut to required lengths.

The process of cutting begins at the peeler, the apparent unit pieces being cut aside, but as the veneer goes past the second machine it again suffers depletion by unsuitable pieces being cut aside, and it is estimated that at least ten per cent. of the veneer is culled out in order to get nothing but No. 1 stuff—and it goes to feed the furnaces.

After leaving these choppers the veneer goes to the dry kilns. All of the veneer is made in the old building. The plant and all the machinery is under the general foremanship of James Lunham, who is ably assisted by "Jimmie" Lunham, Jr., both of whom have grown up with the basket business. The top floor of the old building has been altered from work rooms to dry kilns which gives plenty of room to get everything properly seasoned before taking to the work benches or blocks. A viaduct from the kilns to the second floor of the new building permits the trucking of the material direct to the basket makers, who are seated around the outer

out 400 to 600 standard Climax baskets a day.

In this big room of 3500 square feet there is no machinery whatever except an enclosed fan drawing in the winter, steam-heated air through large coils and forcing it through large canvas pipes to be distributed around the room or checked off at will. In the summer this same fan can be utilized for added circulation.

The baskets are not completed at this time of year, but are nested with

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# THE PEOPLE'S PAPER THE INDEPENDENT

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JAS. A. LIVINGSTON & SONS,  
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Grimby Chamber of Commerce

## Facts and Fancies

### Getting "No Better" Fast:

What, with bootleggers, bandits, hand-book men and stock gamblers Ontario is becoming a sweet province to live in.

The Rev. Ben Spence, the Rev. T. Albert Moore and ex-Attorney-General W. E. Raney are making this province "no better" fast.

I think that it would soon begin to dawn on these chappies that you cannot legislate men into goodness.

In fact, it doesn't seem as if there was any very effective way of making men good these days—apparently both church and state have failed in that respect.

I'm inclined to think that we will have to begin all over again and try to get men to be good "for the sake of being good" rather than because the law says they must be good.

Some years ago I stated on several public platforms that legislation would destroy "temperance sentiment". Time has proven my assertion to be correct.

Not only that, but several public men have lately given utterance to the same idea—Premier Ferguson, Attorney-General Nickel and one or two prominent prohibitionists have lately referred to the lack of "temperance sentiment," and I have no hesitation in saying that under existing legislative conditions that "temperance sentiment" will entirely disappear in Ontario during the next five years.

While we have been over legislated in one respect we have been under legislated in another. A man can be severely punished for selling one glass of beer, but he can sell a thousand baskets of green plums or ten car loads of green grapes and go entirely unpunished. That's straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel; that's straining at a mouse and swallowing a mountain.

And the remarkable thing about our moral status is that the very men who delight to see a man sent to jail for selling a case of ale, are among the very first to arrive at the railway station with a truck load of green fruit.

Compared with the man who sells green grapes or green plums, the bank robber is a gentleman.

The bandit walks into the bar, in broad daylight and openly and above board demands the cash. If he gets it there is nobody a loser but the insurance company. The shipper of green fruit ships under the guise of government inspection and defrauds men, women and little children—rich men or poor men are all the same to him when he ships the poisonous fruit under the pretended protection of a sloppy law.

The men who sell green fruit are robbing thousands every day—while the bank robber only makes an occasional haul.

The bank robber is chased from post to pillar by the law—while the thieves in the fruit business are protected by the law.

The man who sells green fruit is not only a thief, but he is a hypocrite and a fool. A thief because he robs the consumer; a hypocrite because he pretends to be honest; a fool because he destroys his own and his neighbor's business. Smith, Brown, Jones:

When I was in Oskosh, Wisconsin, I knew a man named Brown who had married a woman

named Jones. Their eldest son married a girl named Smith and their second son married a girl named Jones, and their eldest daughter married a man named Brown, and their second daughter married a man named Smith and so on through two or three generations, each one marrying a Smith, Brown or Jones—and yet, each one of them claimed it wasn't "their fault".

So it is with the fruit growers and dealers in regard to handling of green grapes. The retailer says it is not "his fault" because the customer asked him for grapes—the dealer says it's not "his fault" because the retailer ordered grapes. The grower says it's not "his fault" because the dealer asked him to bring them in—and so on it goes from year to year, but all the time the consumer is being robbed and the industry is being injured by the Smith-Brown-and-Jones, combination of growers-dealers-and-retailers.

### Sign or Suspend:

The business acumen of the growers is being put to the test at the present time. Two big co-operative companies have signified their intentions of suspending business operations unless the growers sign shipping contracts sufficient to give the companies a reasonable chance of success.

One of these companies, the Grape Growers, Limited, wants sufficient contracts to give them control of the crop. The other the N. P. G. want contracts from 450 or 500 growers.

It is to be hoped that both these companies secure the requisite number of contracts to go on with. If they don't, God help the growers!

Every grape grower in the Niagara district should sign contracts to sell their grapes through the grape company and, at least, 600 growers should sign up with the N. P. G.

March 3rd is the last day for the N. P. G. April 1st is the last day for the grape company.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

BY PETER PETERKIN

In the opinion of Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, even Germany under the Kaiser and Russia under the Czar had no more autocratic governments than that of the United States. "We talk about German 'autocracy,'" says he, "yet we Americans are compelled by law or forbidden by law to do more things than the Germans ever were ordered to do or not to do, under the Kaiser, or the Russians under the Czar."

The cause of this—according to Mr. Beveridge—is too many laws, and he adds: "We suffer from a plague of legislation. Moreover, many of our statutes are utterly foolish and beyond the power or realm of legislative enactment, and as a consequence, there is a widespread and growing disrespect for and disobedience of law in the United States as every one knows who keeps his eyes and ears open."

This is a very strong indictment, but in the writer's opinion a perfectly true one, judging from his somewhat extensive experiences recently in that country. The worst of it is that we in Canada, are—as I pointed out in a recent article—following in the footsteps of the United States in this respect. We have not as yet gone quite so far as they, it is true, but unless we speedily change our present course, it is a mere matter of time when we shall have done so.

Quite recently the Mail and Empire made the following statement: "That the street car service is twice as expensive and much slower than it was under the ownership of the Toronto Street Railway Co., are true counts in the indictment against the Toronto Transportation Commission. But what is to be said on the other hand? This is to be said: that we now have the reddest cars of any city in the world."

In connection with this the following facts gathered by A. E. Ames & Co., may prove interesting. Since 1916 development of street railway systems in Canada have been quite slow. Progress has been retarded by greater operating costs and diminishing ridership. The following table exemplifies this:

Year	Mileage	Capital Invested
1901.....	675	\$ 26,730,000
1906.....	814	32,900,000
1911.....	1224	111,328,847
1916.....	1674	154,895,584
1919.....	1696	171,894,556
1921.....	1687	177,185,439
1923.....	1736	199,069,870

From a financial standpoint the railways do not make a very satisfactory showing, which, of course, has much to do with their lack of growth. Reviewing a consolidated balance sheet of 64 lines, only in one year out of five has there been a surplus—1922. One reason for this is the large proportion which taxes bear to the total corporate income. In 1923 the total corporate income of all roads was \$17,900,000, while in the same year taxes were \$1,958,000 or 10.9 per cent. of the corporate income.

It must also be pointed out that as 16 of the roads are owned and operated by municipalities they pay either no taxes or only nominal taxes, so tax deductions are contributed mainly by the privately owned roads. For instance, the Montreal Tramways contributed in taxes in 1923, \$451,757, as compared with the Toronto Transportation Commission's contribution of \$62,900 in the same year.

In this connection it is interesting to see how the publicly owned street railways have fared, and although these roads have the advantage of paying either no taxes or at most nominal ones, in 1923 fourteen of the publicly owned roads had deficits aggregating \$698,087.01, and six had surpluses aggregating \$243,716.45.

Inspector Cruickshank, of Hamilton's east-end police division, was unwittingly the hero of a good joke quite recently. "Liquor is no good and I say down with it." Whereupon he was swallowed up by the earth as the grating on which he was standing broke and dropped him below the level of the street.

Incidentally it may be remarked that the inspector's advice to put liquor down is perfectly agreeable to a large number of people besides himself; but, if he or they literally carried out that advice, they would

get into trouble with the law. No wonder then, that the earth did its part by trying to swallow him!

The following is an example of what is far too common today, although perhaps an extreme case: L. E. Moore, of Moore Township, Middlesex County, shipped 26 bags of carrots to a commission firm in Toronto recently. Eight bags sold for 70 cents per bag, and 18 bags for 40 cents a bag, making a total of \$12.80.

Express charges were \$10.32, commission \$1.60, cartage 75 cents, making a total of \$12.70, balance 10 cents, for which Mr. Moore received a cheque. He also had a load of cabbage ready for shipment when he got the cheque, but decided to keep the cabbage at home. This is how our fruit and vegetable growers in Ontario are getting rich.

Nectarines are peaches without the fuzz, and because of their smooth skins are much in request by those who have come to know them. They are very popular in Europe and are becoming so in the United

States. The New York State Experimental Station at Geneva, which has grown the fruit for some years, recommends nectarines for both commercial and amateur production, whenever peaches can be grown successfully.

This fruit is likely to suit the roadside trade, while for dessert or cooking the better varieties of nectarines are excellent in quantity and flavor. The writer can corroborate much of this as many years ago at his country home in Scotland, close to Edinburgh, nectarines were grown in the open air trained on a wall with a southern exposure, and were most excellent in quality. No reason exists, as far as he knows, why they should not do as well or better here as they did there.

"Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" asked the minister talking with one of his deacons at a meeting. "No, sir; I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preaching on the subject of resignation for two years, and yet haven't resigned yet."

## FAVORITE HYMNS AND THEIR WRITERS By Ned Archer Wallace

"THAT SWEET STORY OF OLD" is a popular hymn and is found in so many hymn books, because it is based on the incident in Christ's life when mother of Salem brought their little ones to Him to be blessed. The author was Mrs. Jennie Luke, was born at Colebrook Terrace, near London, in 1813.

From a child she was deeply interested in religious work, and especially in efforts to help children. While riding in a stage coach after a visit to a mission school for poor children, Mrs. Luke or, as she was at that time, Miss Thompson, wrote the famous hymn. After this she wrote a good many other hymns, some of which became very well known. She lived to be ninety-two years of age and she continued to receive appreciative messages about the hymn, "That Sweet Story of Old," all her life.

For some time she was the editor of The Missionary Repository, the first missionary magazine to be published for children. Such great missionaries as David Livingstone and Robert Moffat wrote for this publication. She was exceedingly anxious to go to India as a missionary, and had been accepted by the mission board.

Before the appointed day of departure her health broke down, and very reluctantly she was forced to abandon the idea. In 1841 she married Rev. Samuel Luke, of Bristol, and for twenty-five years, until his death, she was a great help to him in his work. Mrs. Luke was a woman of beautiful character. She was extremely modest, and wherever people heaped praise upon her for her hymn, she always said that she was overpraised. When she was nearly ninety years of

## A LITTLE TALK ON THRIFT By S. W. Strauss, President American Habit Jay League

Lack of care which leads to accidents is productive of many forms of waste. Even human lives are often sacrificed on the altar of improper precautions.

A man who is afflicted with one of the nation's leading construction organizations recently made a statement that is worthy of more than passing attention. He stated that in connection with building operations 75 per cent. of all accidents are preventable. He also said that of all preventable mishaps in that field of activity only 20 to 25 per cent. can be prevented through mechanical devices. The remaining 75 to 80 per cent. of all preventable accidents in connection with building work can be forestalled only by education.

What is true in building operations is true in greater or less degree in all lines of work.

The construction industry is, according to some statistics, responsible for about 18 per cent. of our accidents. It is safe to say that the percentage of preventability does not differ greatly in different lines of occupation.

What an enormous field for the prevention of fatalities and the elimination of waste lies within the domain of education!

Safety and thrift are closely allied. It is just as advisable to take no risks physically as it is to take no risks financially.

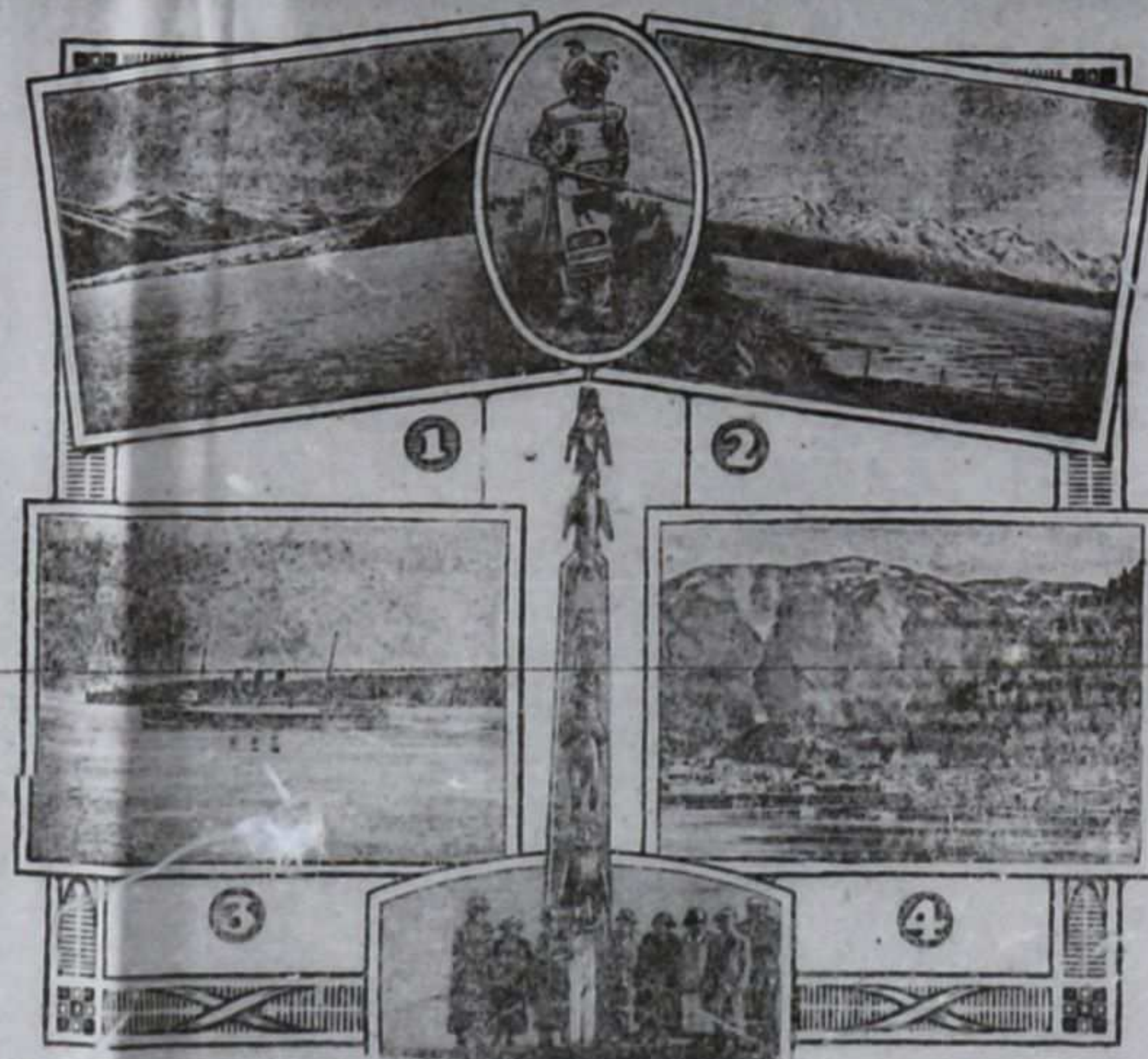
Don't take chances with yourself or with your money.

Recklessness is a flagrant violation of the practices of thrift.

"Mary," said the mistress, sternly, "I believe you were entertaining a man in the kitchen last night."

"Well, mum," replied Mary, "that's for him to say. I was doing my best with the materials available."

## Canada's New Link With Alaska



It is not many years since Alaska was one of those countries whose geographical location was indicated with a grandiose, but made at Iktchikan, a typical Alaskan town built at the foot of the mountains. Proceeding from that point the steamships will touch at Wrangell, beautifully situated near the mouth of the Stikine River and presenting many attractions with the period when Alaska was a Russian possession. The next point touched will be Juneau, the capital of Alaska, and a modern city with good motor roads and many points of interest, including the Mendenhall Glacier and mines which have made this country famous. On the way from Wrangell to Juneau there will be an opportunity to see the grandeur of Taku Inlet and the famous Taku Glacier, over a mile wide and 90 miles long.

The ships will arrive at Skagway at seven o'clock Friday morning and will remain there until 22 o'clock Saturday night, thus giving ample opportunity to passengers to see this famous town and to visit White Horse and the Adirondack District. On the south-bound journey the steamers will reach Vancouver at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, making a complete ten-day round trip.

In addition to the Alaska trip, the tri-weekly service between Vancouver and Juneau will be maintained and also a semi-weekly service to Anytown and Stewart on the Portland Canal, which service has been in effect for some time. The establishment by the Canadian

National Railways of this Alaska steam-boat service will meet the demands of many tourists, and will be a fitting climax to the famous Triangle Tour, comprising Jasper National Park, the Rockies, the Coast Range and the water voyage through the "Northwest of America."

The photographs show some of the scenes along the route of this magnificent sea voyage: (1) The Taku Glacier, one mile wide and ninety miles long, one of the largest and most beautiful glaciers in the world. (2) West Taku Arm, a stretch of water from which rise great ranges of snow covered mountains that, seen in the sunshine, present a sight never to be forgotten. (3) The "Prince Rupert" which will be the "Prince George" will be used for the Vancouver—Prince Rupert Alaska service by the Canadian National Railways this summer. These boats are oil-burners and are among the best-appointed vessels on the Pacific Coast. (4) Juneau, the capital of Alaska, a thriving city, up-to-date in every respect with many sights to interest the visitor and with fine motor roads extending into the mountains to famous mines and other points of interest. (Top-centre) An Aboriginal of Alaska in full ceremonial regalia and (lower centre) one of the many curious and striking totem poles to be seen in the Juneau section of Wrangell.

"Kitty had a wild wedding, I posit?"  
"Of course. You did not think they would quarrel in front of the parson, did you?"

In Early Times Spain claimed the entire Pacific Coast, including what is now British Columbia. British traders were on the coast and had established posts. A Spanish fleet entered the ports and Spanish officials took possession of the coast. Britain protested and was prepared to make a claim even by force of arms. Negotiations followed. They were protracted but in the end Spain withdrew her claim and the matter was settled by a treaty signed in 1790. It was during the negotiations that Captain Vancouver, with a small squadron, was off the coast.

Nice or Nicaea in ancient times was a town in Bithynia, a small country of Asia Minor and a Province of the Roman Empire. It lay to the south-east of the Sea of Marmara. During the second century before the Christian era Bithynia was an independent kingdom and Nicaea was the seat of the royal government. It was celebrated as having been the scene of the first general council of the Christian Church which sat from June 19 to August 25, 325, and adopted the creed, which, taking its name from the name of the town in which the council met, is known as the Nicene Creed. This creed emphasizes the divinity of our Lord and the doctrine of the Trinity. It is the fundamental creed of all Trinitarian churches the world over.

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## MAINLY FOR WOMEN

### FRENCH HOMES ARE BEST KEPT

French women not only lead the world in style—they can also set the fashion in home making. Mary Borden, authoress, says this, since her marriage, she has divided her time between Paris, London and America, and should be able to judge these three nations quite impartially. "But few foreigners get into the real French homes and they do not realize that the same art and workmanship goes into their daily life which is exercised to make their styles unique and fascinating," she says. "Every woman, despite her station, can cook, sew and keep house, as well as be charming. She also has an excellent business sense and can make her money work."

"You have only to seek the Englishman, Frenchman and American at the table to realize the different home conditions."

"To a Frenchman," she says, "eating is a fine art. He orders a dinner with fine appreciation of foods and combinations. The women in this country have given him good food for so long he is a connoisseur."

"The American is quite lacking in discrimination in food. He is like a child in a candy shop wanting all the gay and gaudy bonbons regardless of their contents."

"The Englishman eats merely to be fed. He takes neither artistic nor

childlike joy in his food. He wants something substantial and wants lot of it.

"In France you will not find the woman so interested in politics as the English woman, or as interested in causes as the American."

"But you will find her exerting strong influence in her own home, because of her housewifely virtues."

#### SPRING SKIRTS

Pleats will be a feature in spring skirts. No rule will govern their placing except that they are not to be evenly all the way round. There may be an inverted pleat or two inverted at the centre front, panel style, or a group of fine pleats at the front or one side or both sides or just a few box or side pleats at the side stitched to within a few inches of the bottom.

Where a belt is given with the skirt it is a wide one after the style of the belts on the sports dresses.

#### LOVELY COTTON BROADCLOTHS

Cotton broadcloths in stripes are lovely in color and general effect, and give almost the same appearance as striped wash silks. Both the cotton and the silks of this description are made in plain tailored styles with the round flat collar, the V neck revers and hand collar, or deeper V and flat collar. They are made beltless with plaits at the side and to be worn with the wide suede sports belts.

used. In cold weather a recently oiled machine will still run with difficulty. In such cases the usual remedy is to stand the sewing machine near a fire for a little while in order that the heat may make the lubricant run a little.

The hand of treadle machine very often becomes loose, but before cutting it or buying a new one try the effect of rubbing in castor oil. After the oil is on the hand turn the handle of the machine vigorously for a minute or two. This shrinks the band in nearly all cases.

Tension should be adjusted in accordance with the various materials that are being worked, so that the stitch is firm, but not tight. But tension is not always at fault if the stitch is imperfect.

#### TOILET TABLE

##### Bright Hair

A silken hair brush is used to give lustre to the hair. A piece of cotton wool is folded into a flat oblong-shaped pad and covered with a square of silk. This is used to burnish the head after it has been brushed in the ordinary way. The silk, which can be detached from the wadding foundation and washed when required, forms a perfect means of imparting the much-coveted sheen to the hair.

##### Complexion

Cosmetics are going out of favor, and to obtain a pretty, natural complexion sponge the face two or three times daily with boiled water to which a few drops of simple tincture of benzoin have been added. This will soften and whiten the skin and leave it with a velvety surface to receive a dusting of the favorite powder.

##### Eyebrows

Beautiful eyebrows are essential to a perfectly groomed appearance, and the eyebrows will be brushed with a little brush smeared with pure glycerine every night and morning. This gives them the correct sheen and removes any traces of powder which may have lodged in them.

##### Reducing

A double chin never adds to any woman's charm, but it is one of the ills the woman inclined to flesh is heir to. If you happen to have tendencies that way try this, let your head drop back on your spine as far as it will and in that position go through exaggerated motions of chewing. After you finish this, go over the chin and throat with a piece of ice wrapped in a towel.

Reducing the ankles is difficult, but it is decidedly worth trying. Rise as far as your tiptoes as you can and hold the position as long as you can, then go back to position and try again. Running on tiptoes is also excellent. So is this: Sit on the floor holding your knees with clasped hands and rotate the foot from the ankle as many times as you can without becoming too tired.

#### LOVELY RIBBON TRIMMINGS

The charm and variety found in ribbons explains their extensive use as trimmings.

Roman striped ribbon is one of the most useful forms of ribbon both for the milliner and dressmaker. The variety of colors in a ribbon of this type, less than an inch wide, makes it immensely useful for lending a touch of color to a sombre-colored hat or gown.

Scalloped-edged ribbon is a most useful accessory for the milliner. It will face up the brim or cover the crown of a hat most effectively, and eliminate the technical difficulty of making ribbon lie smoothly round the circle of a hat.

Ribbon is also being extensively used in the trimming of plain felt hats. The idea is to slit the felt and weave the ribbon in and out of the slits. Narrow widths naturally lend themselves to this treatment more easily than wide widths, and the smaller widths of velvet ribbon are even more effective than the silk varieties.

Then, again, ribbon applied on flat or laid on in pleated bands, makes a most effective trimming for a smart hat to wear with a coat or tailor-made costume.

#### KEEPING PIANO TUNED

A pianist who understands his job and comes highly recommended is as necessary to the well-being of the instrument as a dentist is to the human need. If the piano is used constantly it should be tuned once in two months at least to keep it in a high state of perfection; but where that is not possible no opportunity of availing one's self of a tuner's services at longer intervals should be missed. When it is thoroughly tuned, the tuner also dusts out the spaces around strings and hammers and all the parts that are in ordinary circumstances.

#### NEW IDEA FOR WOMEN'S GLOVES

A new idea has been developed in London in gloves for women's wear. They are made of artificial silk with invisible finger tips. The fabric tapers off into invisibility at the finger tips, displaying in a subtle way the natural fingers. How this is accomplished is not explained.

## Pressing Business-- Waiting for a Customer



WHILE the Malayan ironer pictured above irons wrinkles from clothes, a mass of wrinkles are collecting on his forehead while he waits for a customer. Malayan women do their own washing, but regard whatever ironing they need as an expert's job—requiring expensive and elaborate machinery with which they are not familiar. The Malayan ironer is proud of his mechanical equipment. The Malayan woman who considers ironing a mystery, would be perplexed by the workings of a

modern American laundry, its use of intricate machinery for washing and ironing, and its careful attention to the purity and cleansing properties of its soap. Laundry work here is highly specialized, and with the possible exception of a few dainty pieces which the modern housewife prefers to wash herself in white ivory flakes, all her laundry is entrusted to the big laundry.

Housewives who are readers of this newspaper may obtain free a helpful 80 page book, "Approved Methods of Home Laundry," by Mary Beale Pail, B. S. Write for it to Health Cleanliness Service, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

## Turkey Trotting Turns the Trick In the Laundry



THIS burton Turkey beauty puts her trotting to practical use. Her sturdy feet rhythmically tread on the soles of clothes in the hexagonal washboard. Her companions are ready to beat the clothes with their hair-like instruments to loosen the dirt. They use the primitive and not too cleanly method of washing in Turkey, in vogue when soap was unknown. The oily dirt in the clothes being ironed is in water. The labor of removing it was to great that the fabric was usually

injured by the rough treatment. The dainty American housewife, who wishes to save both her hands and her clothes, uses the pure ivory white soap which is best for cleansing because of its neutrality, while efficient washing machinery and good soap takes the place of feet in the modern American laundry. Housewives who are readers of this newspaper may obtain free a helpful 80 page book, "Approved Methods of Home Laundry," by Mary Beale Pail, B. S. Write for it to Health Cleanliness Service, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

## "Quick Turnover" for Pancakes, and Business, Woman Manufacturer's Recipe for Success

MRS Alma Lassen, president of her own manufacturing company, says that quick turnover is a profitable and a sure way to success. She is a young woman possessing the rare combination of quickness-invention, genius and business ability. The Modesty Panel, manufactured by her company, was invented by Mrs. Lassen herself.

Sometimes, for relaxation, Mrs. Lassen's inventive genius turns to culinary creations. It is then she shows her Danish ancestry, for the recipe for pancakes she makes has been handed down to her from generations of export Danish housewives.

Danish Pancakes  
4 Eggs  
1/2 cup Flour  
1/2 teaspoon Salt  
1 teaspoon Sugar



1 level teaspoon baking Powder  
1 tablespoon melted Crisco  
1 1/2 cup Milk  
Beat eggs well, add flour, salt, sugar and baking powder. Mix in milk slowly and melted Crisco. Use

about three tablespoons of butter to one cake. Tilt pan to spread evenly. Note—One recipe may obtain from a new 80 page book, "Approved Methods of Home Laundry," by Mary Beale Pail, B. S. Write for it to Health Cleanliness Service, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

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